

## DERBY HATS! SOFT..

**MEN** can save money on their Headgear this Fall by buying from us. This season's Hats are neat and handsome. Shaped after the most popular blocks. We buy in Case Lots, direct from the Factory, save you all the middlemen's profits, and charge you nothing for the label inside. We sell you as good Hats as money can buy, and furnish you the style and quality at a saving of from—

25c to 50c  
**ON A HAT,**

Because we sell for Spot Cash and have no losses. Professional men, dignified men, tasteful men and particular men can find their tastes fully satisfied in this ideal stock of Hats.

Your money back if you want it.

**B. O. Evans & Co.,**  
THE SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS.

**The Business Architect...**

CANNOT afford to base his structure on misleading statements. No Merchant can earn money or reputation by misrepresenting what he has to sell; he is foolish to assert what he cannot prove. Our object is to sell reliable merchandise at a moderate price, and we do this, giving the actual values, thus effecting a positive money saving for the purchaser. When we tell you in all earnestness that our Goods are the BEST—the most reliable that can be bought for the money—we want you to understand that you are getting something serviceable in buying from us, not cheap merchandise that is attractive only for the moment in price and looks and deficient in quality. Don't let sentiment enter into your business transactions—buy where it is to your advantage to do so. Let us convince you that for every dollar you spend with us you get its actual value in merchandise. We certainly merit your attention when it comes to buying—

## SHOES.

We give you style, fit and quality, combined with cheapness of price that makes the Shoe irresistible.

Sach's Shoe Co.'s Ladies' Custom-made Shoes \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$3.00, easily worth 50c. to \$1.00 more per pair.

A handsome Shoe of soft Dongola and Pat. Leather Tip only \$1.50.

A stylish, well made Shoe, any toe, \$1.25.

All solid leather, Patent tip, Dongola top, good for \$1.25, only \$1.00.

## MEN'S SHOES.

We've got them, all kinds, all prices. You will get lots of satisfaction out of wearing a Shoe bought from us. We know they will please you. It is no experiment with us.

## DRESS GOODS.

All Wool Dress Goods 25c. per yard.

Figured Black Satine, fast color, stylish, only 15c. per yard.

White Flannel 12 1/2, 15 and 20c.

Yard-wide Bleaching, good as any, 5c. per yard.

Splendid quality Bed Tick 5c.

Sweet, Orr & Co.'s Ready-made Shirts and Pants, the best that are made. Once wear one of these Shirts or a pair of these Pants and you will always call for them. They never rip, and the same buttons are on when you throw them away.

Come to us for Bagging and Ties.  
Our prices guaranteed.

## MCCULLY BROS.

Remember, we have built a nice wagon yard in the rear of our Store for our customers, and we are always glad to offer you privileges of same.

### COTTON BELT.

Momentous Development of the Southern Industry.

New York Sun.

North Carolina has already enough mills within her borders to spin every bale of cotton raised in the State and a little to spare, and in a few years the same will be true of Georgia, South Carolina and a few other Atlantic States. But now it is predicted that within 10 years these great southern mills will be as far from the centre of cotton production as the Ewe England mills, when the distance is measured by freight rates. The reason for this is not far to seek. The cotton belt has been changing and shifting year by year. The great bulk of our cotton came from States east of the Mississippi 20 years ago, but to-day about seven-tenths of the crop is raised beyond that river. The cotton belt was supposed originally to run only through the best lands of Virginia, Georgia and the Carolinas, with the edges overlapping parts of the contiguous States. Texas was not thought of, Arkansas was too far west and Missouri and Kansas were supposed to be good only for corn and cattle.

The map of the cotton belt is entirely altered, and each successive year it must be enlarged to include new territory where cotton flourishes abundantly. Texas has forced ahead in cotton raising so rapidly that growers wonder where it will stop; Arkansas has more recently started upon a similar career, while the farmers of Kansas and Missouri are beginning to raise cotton on a large scale. At the present rate of increase this great belt west of the Mississippi will soon be raising three-fourths of all our cotton, the mills of the south, around which so much interest centers to-day, will have as great a problem as the New England mills are struggling with.

But the growth and development of the cotton mills in the south will continue, now that the movement has been once started. They will not stop in the cotton belt east of the Mississippi, but new ones will appear in Kansas and Missouri and south to the gulf. There is something in this new cotton belt that promises great things for the future. The climate is in some respects better suited to cotton growing than the Atlantic seaboard States. The cotton plants demonstrate this better than any scientific theory. The bush grows higher and bears longer, while open, rainless falls make the harvesting easier and the injury from insects and weather less.

It is estimated by the department of agriculture that cotton cannot be raised successfully in nearly one-third of the territory of the United States. At present the cotton belt covers 24 degrees of longitude and about 10 degrees of latitude, but only about one-twentieth of the land is actually used for cotton growing. The 20,000,000 acres of cotton plantations represent only a fraction of the vast empire of cotton soil that has ever been tilled.

The fear that cotton growing has reached its zenith, and that it must soon decline, in view of the low prices received for it, looms up every season when the new crop begins to come in, but like similar nightmares, it fails to produce any permanent results. The world has just begun to use cotton. Our invasion of the Japanese markets with this product is but a promise of what we may expect on a larger scale in other quarters. There are over 1,500,000,000 human beings existing on this globe, and of this number about half are imperfectly clad. They live in climates where little protection is needed, but that protection must come in the form of cotton clothing. The vast horde of the orient, of the islands of the Pacific, and of the great African continent, require cotton goods for clothing. To-day they go without them only because they are not obtainable at prices within their means.

The world's yield of cotton has tripled in 35 years, and it has nearly doubled itself in the last 10 years. The average acre has represented a large percentage of this increase. India, China and Egypt can raise cotton on a large scale, too, but with all their cheap labor, the southern planter can raise and the American manufacturer can work up into salable goods our cotton and place it in eastern markets at prices lower than the natives can ever hope to accomplish.

Much of this depends upon the superior mills which are being erected in the cotton belt and upon the more intelligent operators in them; but the low price of cotton is a factor of the greatest importance. Cotton has steadily declined in price since the average has been increasing. Planters have fought this downward tendency, individually and collectively, but without avail. No one is sure that the bottom has been reached yet. There are plenty who predict 4-cent cotton within another decade. This seems utterly inconceivable to the growers, especially in many of the older cotton districts, but so did 3-cent and 6-cent cotton years ago. The attempts to restrict the acreage of cotton have failed repeatedly. If our crop falls below a certain point in the world's supply there will be a corresponding increase in the acreage in other countries. English capital and brains are working hard in Egypt to control the cotton trade of the far east, and any tendency to loosen our hold upon the great cotton industry would be the signal for the rapid extension of the cotton fields of Egypt, India and even China and Japan.

The law of supply and demand must regulate the price. The new cotton belt is more able to raise cotton to-day than many of the older regions. This is due to the better soil and climate. Texas forced prices for cotton down more than any other factor. In that princely domain King Cotton flourished so well that planters who had been struggling for years with indifferent cotton soil could no longer compete in the open market. They were shovelled to the wall and forced to raise other products. Some of the counties in the cotton States partially or wholly broke away from cotton and turned their attention more to grass, grains and fruits. Others are sure to follow, and not only counties, but States. But this is no indication that the cotton crop will be reduced. The change is due merely to the shifting of the cotton belt.

The south is meeting the same shifting conditions that faced the eastern farmers half a century ago. When the great west opened up its marvellous fields of corn and wheat the eastern farmers were paralyzed by the streams of cheap grain that poured in from the west and sold for prices that threatened ruin and starvation for them. But after a decade or two they recovered from their surprise and turned their attention to fruits and dairying.

Cotton farming is probably as primitive as any other branch of agriculture. The system in the south is just changing. Capital, science and brains are revolutionizing the industry. The shifting of the cotton belt from the east to the west of the Mississippi is of no greater importance than the new methods of culture which have been adopted. New and superior plants are being developed through selection and intensive cultivation. The old, half-farming system is being replaced by large plantations, systematically organized and conducted, and they will produce more cotton to the acre and at less outlay than the one-horse, unscientific farms of the shiftless, careless negroes.

For a long time the contention was made by intelligent growers that an ignorant, shiftless darky or white man could raise as much cotton to the acre as a skilled scientific agriculturist, but this could hardly be true, even though it required little intelligence to raise the plant. In the light of recent developments the folly of it is made apparent to all. The cotton planter, with new seed, new machinery and new methods of culture, increases the yield in a way that threatens the one-horse farm with ruin.

It is believed that the United States will always be able to control the cotton trade of the world, and if our land was properly farmed we could easily run other countries out of the market. But the old cotton patches of the shiftless farmers must improve or disappear. Other cotton countries stand ready to increase their cotton crop upon the slightest provocation. It was the war of rebellion that made Egypt a cotton growing country of importance. When the war closed our cotton ports in England the Khedive of Egypt put out immense cotton plantations, and between 1861 and 1865 the crop of Egyptian cotton increased over 400 per cent. This sudden discovery of the country's possibilities has worked injury to our cotton industry ever since. Not only does Egypt supply a good deal of the demand of the world for cotton, but we import some 100,000 bales a year ourselves.

India has taken a similar start in cotton growing and it only needs some opportune moment to stimulate it to a wonderful development. A war that would interfere with our cotton growing, or a sharp decrease in our cotton acreage so that prices would advance a few cents a pound, would be followed in India and Egypt by a doubling or tripling of the acreage. The advantage thus gained would require years to overcome. How low cotton can go and yet prove profitable is a problem that the future must decide. With a new stimulus in our far eastern trade relations, it may soon be found that the cotton crop of the world will prove a great boon to the south, and incidentally to the country.

### An Edgefield Lady Murdered.

EDGEFIELD, October 19.—News has just reached here that Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Mr. J. A. Atkinson, a prominent citizen and planter of the Savannah section of the country, was assassinated while returning home from Augusta last night. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson went to Augusta yesterday morning in a buggy, the purpose of the former's visit being to sell a considerable quantity of cotton. This he did. It was nightfall when they left for home, and somewhere on the road the place not having been as yet identified, they were fired upon from ambush. Mrs. Atkinson being instantly killed, the husband escaping injury. As yet the tragedy is shrouded in mystery, there being no clue to the perpetrator of the foul deed. It is surmised that the assassin knew Mr. Atkinson had sold cotton, and supposing he had the proceeds of the sale on his person the object was robbery. This is at present the most reasonable solution of the affair, as neither Mr. or Mrs. Atkinson had a known enemy openly, and yet, after the fatal shot was fired, no further attack was made upon Mr. Atkinson, and unmolested he drove home with the dead body of his wife by his side. Great excitement prevails, not only in the neighborhood where the crime was committed, but throughout the county where the news has reached. A body of men, composed of some of the best citizens, left town this morning for the scene of the tragedy to assist in ferreting out the matter. If apprehended there is little doubt that the guilty party will meet a speedy death. Our people will not tolerate such a crime. —*News and Courier.*

### Tragedy in Greenville.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Oct. 21.—Warren E. M. Grube, architect, was shot and instantly killed this morning by John G. Chaffin, contractor. The shooting occurred six feet from Grube's office door in the upstairs hall of the City National Bank building. Grube had made several complaints about Chaffin's work on a house of which Grube was supervising the architect, and two months ago they had a fight, Grube being knocked down. More trouble resulted and Chaffin mailed up the house, refusing to turn it over until paid certain amounts. Grube still refused to accept the work and ordered it put right by October 25th.

This morning Chaffin went to Grube's office and in a probable fight occurred. Both men entered the hall, Chaffin toward the front stairway and Grube behind with a small piece of scuffling. Mr. William Norwood, from his office in the same building, heard a fuss and going to the door heard Chaffin and Grube with epithets. Grube asked what Chaffin said and Chaffin shot. Blows may have passed first, as Dr. Norwood, the only eye-witness, was not in good position to see. Grube's right eye is black and Chaffin has a scar on the arm. The ball entered Grube's left temple and he dropped dead. He was a young man who had been here two years and was to have been married next month. His home is in Rochester, N. Y., and the body will be sent there.

Chaffin refuses to talk. He and his family came here three years ago from Johnston City, Tenn., where he was prominent. Chaffin had written Grube a note this morning, or some days, but he never sent them. The scuffling Grube had was from between his feet. The coroner's jury makes it a willful homicide.

### A Comparison.

Mr. EDITOR: I send you herewith a statement from Abbeville County's Supervisor, so that the people of Anderson County may know something of the difference in expense at our County Poor House. Now, I suppose nearly every tax payer in Anderson County has read the report recently sent out by our Grand Jury, which, to say the least of it, is misleading to our people. They use very positive language in reference to the management of our Poor House. They say "we sent a committee there and they found everything well kept and all moneys economically expended." I have reports from a number of other Counties that have equally as good reports as Abbeville, but will give Abbeville's because she is a sister County, and her natural conditions are almost identical the same as ours. Now for Mr. Lyon's report:

Mr. H. H. Edwards, Anderson, S. C. Dear Sir: Your letter in reference to the cost of maintenance of paupers in this County just to hand. When I first took charge, three years ago, they were leased out to the lowest bidder at \$67.00 per head per annum and a plantation of 300 acres thrown in. I appointed a Stewart and started a farm. The first year I reduced it to \$48.00 per head, and last year it was reduced to \$40.00 per head per annum. While this reduction was going on it includes the purchase of mules, cows, hogs and farming implements. I am now pressing three or four hundred bales of hay (peavine) on the place for road mules. I give the paupers' farm credit for surplus not needed on the farm.

Yours truly,

JOHN LYON.  
Now, Mr. Taxpayer, what do you think of that? You will see by the Grand Jury's report that it costs us \$5.61 to keep a pauper in our poor house per month, whereas it takes only \$3.23 in Abbeville. \$2.28 per month less in Abbeville than it costs us, or \$27.26 per annum less. If our poor house had been managed as economically as Abbeville's last year, on our 61 paupers, we would have saved about \$1,682.86. Now, in the face of these facts, our Grand Jury have gone on year in and year out complimenting the different departments of our County government, surely without making any inquiry as to what people are doing elsewhere. Now I don't mean to say that our Grand Jury are intentionally trying to mislead our people. Far from it. But I do say they should not use such positive language unless they make a more thorough investigation of facts. Respectfully,

H. H. EDWARDS.

### Dispensary Raid.

Dispensary constables on Wednesday afternoon invaded the premises of Mike W. Hester, a prominent merchant of Daconville, Pickens county, and their conduct has aroused so much indignation in that neighborhood that an immediate appeal will be made to the Governor.

Mr. Hester is a man of considerable means. Wednesday afternoon while he was absent on business in Greenville a party of three constables, whose names are not yet known, made their appearance at Daconville, raided his residence and carried off a gallon of fine rye whiskey they found on the premises. They left the settlement in haste, knowing that Mr. Hester was expected home in a few hours.

The constables pushed their way into the house in the face of the earnest appeal of Mrs. Hester, who was in very delicate health at the time. Finding that they had no license to make the search she asked them as a favor to wait until her husband should come back from Greenville, but they refused which was perhaps well for them. Mr. Hester is a man of high spirit and it is believed by those who know him that had he been at home at the time of the raid bloodshed would have resulted if the constables had invaded his home.

When Mr. Hester got home a few hours after the constables had left he was greatly wrought up with excitement over the outrage and passed a sleepless night in consequence. As soon as day appeared he went out and reported the matter to one of his friends, declaring that he would rather be dead than live under such an insult.

In speaking of the matter yesterday a prominent resident of Daconville, who has known and lived about him, said: "It is a damnable outrage of the blackest type, and a lasting disgrace to the State that such a thing should happen. I know Mr. Hester personally and will take the stand and swear that he never sold a drop of liquor in his life. It is absurd to accuse him of it, as every body who knows him knows about him well. He is a man of independent means and has no call to deal in the stuff. He takes a drink now and then himself but withal is one of the best citizens in our section. The gallon of whiskey which the constables got was sent to his wife by her brother."

"Yes, I know that she was in delicate health. Mr. Hester was almost wild with rage when he learned of the crime, and finally persuaded him to take a legal course in the matter, and he will go to Columbia and personally present a paper to Governor Ellerbe denouncing the outrage and demanding that the officers be punished. This paper will be signed by everybody of any prominence in Daconville and will be numerously signed by prominent people in Greenville who know Mr. Hester. We consider the raid a personal insult to us at Daconville, that so excellent a man as Mr. Hester should be treated thus, and we intend to so express ourselves to the Governor."

"I cannot conceive how these constables came to do such a thing, unless they were drunk or were led by the nose by some low, vicious person who had a spite against Mr. Hester. Such a person does live in the neighborhood."

It is perhaps proper to say that it is not believed that any of the constables in Greenville had anything to do with this raid. The men who made the raid are known in Daconville, but their names could not be learned yesterday. One of them is said to be from Pickens while another comes from Easley.

A strong dispensary advocate who holds a position under the system here, was among those who denounced the Daconville outrage. He lamented the effects of such mischief on the operation of the law. —*Greenville News.*

—How to keep the boys on the farm? Take them off of it occasionally when such an opportunity as the next annual State Fair presents itself. Nov. 14th to 18th.

### Measures of Economy.

HONEA PATH, S. C., Oct. 22.

Mr. Editor: I have received letters all over the State from good men who are candidates for clerk of the house of representatives and for clerk of the senate. Now I don't blame the boys for wanting the job, as I think it is a pretty fat office considering the amount of work they do. I am not going to censure our present clerks, as I know that they are all good men and have done their duty faithfully, but I am inclined to think they get too much money for the amount of work they have to do.

The clerk for each branch of the general assembly gets \$300, and then he recommends his assistant to the speaker who appoints him, and the assistants get \$250. Besides their salary they are allowed \$4 per day for ten days after the house adjourns and I do not think this is necessary.

Now, Mr. Editor, I believe that we can fill these places for one-half the amount that we are now paying if not for \$5 per day and get good men too. I hope that some of our young men will come out and offer to take these places at the above mentioned prices and if they will they may rest assured they will receive my support.

The speaker does as much work as either one of the clerks and he only gets \$120 if the house is in session thirty days. As for my part I am pledged to go to the house and work for the reduction of all expenses that I can and I think if we would cut all expenses in the general assembly that we could put the county officers on salaries and do away with the State dispensary and let each county manage its own dispensary or prohibition, whichever it wants, we could save to the overburdened tax payers of South Carolina at least \$50,000, and then it would take liquor out of politics.

If we must have a central dispensary, however, we could have a commissioner or that would answer the same purpose and we would save a great deal of freight and reshipping.

JOSHUA W. ASHLEY.

### The Row is Over.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 24.—Governor Ellerbe to-day appointed Lieut. Col. James H. Tillman colonel of the First regiment to succeed the late Colonel Alston. Maj. M. B. Stokes is Lieutenant Colonel, promoted to succeed Col. Tillman. Major Earle is senior major. The other major has not been appointed.

Colonel Tillman after his appointment was announced said: "We have all been born again. Past differences are being buried and the happy, friendly relations which existed when we were mustered in are now firmly restored."

The other side have also made a truce and the charges are withdrawn, so peace has been declared all along the line.

An effort is now being made to have the regiment retained in service. All the officers want it and many of the men want to remain in the service.

All the officers here, about 35, called on Governor Ellerbe to-night to thank him for the appointments made and to assure him of peace and harmony reigning in the regiment.

All the officers will go to Trenton to see Senator Tillman relative to the retention of the regiment. —*Special to Greenville News.*

### Cigarette Stops a Wedding.

Midville, Neb., Oct. 18.—Because her fiancé, Harry Deldar, detected the odor of cigarette smoke on her breath he left Miss Genevieve Lanson at the altar, where they stood waiting to be married. He had previously discovered that she smoked, but she had promised him that she would discontinue the habit. Shortly before the hour set for the marriage one of the bridesmaids offered her a cigarette and she smoked it. As the clergyman commenced the ceremony Deldar sniffed suspiciously. Then he leaned forward with his face close to the bride's.

"You've been smoking again!" he exclaimed. Miss Ransom vouchsafed no reply. Without another word Deldar turned and walked out of the house. The bride fainted. The bridegroom's friends hurried out to bring him back. But Deldar wouldn't go. Nor would Miss Ransom have accepted him had he changed his mind. The match has been declared off.

Pitts' Carminative is pleasant to the taste, acts promptly, and never fails to give satisfaction. It carries children over the critical time of teething, and is the friend of anxious mothers and puny children. A few doses will demonstrate its value. E. H. Dorsey, Athens, Ga., writes: "I consider it the best medicine I have ever used in my family. It does all you claim for it, and even more."

—Col. Frank H. Weston is spoken of in Columbia as a candidate for speaker of the house of representatives. Hon. Cole L. Bleasde, of Newberry, is also spoken of in that connection. The present speaker, Hon. F. B. Gary, will be supported by his friends.

### Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed it causes a running or a discharge from the ear, and the tube is entirely closed, and the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed. However, time cases out of ten are caused by catarrhs, which is nothing, but an inflamed condition of the Eustachian Tube. We will also cure Hilarious Deafness, for every case of Deafness, caused by catarrhs that cannot be cured by Halls Catarrh Remedy, and for every case, free.

J. C. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
42-50 Hall's Catarrh Remedy, 75c.

### STATE NEWS.

—In a freight wreck at Williston sixteen freight cars were smashed.

—The War Department has decided to send two brigades of troops to Greenville.

—There are 19 candidates in the field for the office of superintendent of the penitentiary.

—Gov. Ellerbe has issued 124 pardons and commutations since he has been in office, and 58 since January 1st of this year.

—Assistant Attorney General, C. P. Townsend, will go to Washington about November 1st to act as private secretary to Senator McLaurin.

—A man named Silas C. Read, Jr., about fifty years old, once a power in politics in Augusta, S. C. The cause of the banishment was, it is stated, an affront to a girl.

—All of the county superintendents of education except twelve have filed their annual reports with the State superintendent of education. The others are expected in a few days and Superintendent Mayfield will be ready to begin the preparation of his annual report to the general assembly.

—The experiment of raising tea has been successfully tried in South Carolina. Tea raised at Summerville has brought as high as \$1.00 a pound. The cost of cultivation is a considerable item, but between \$30 and \$50 an acre can be cleared. The plants do not have to be set out every year.

—Efforts are being made to have the charges preferred against Lieut. Col. Tillman withdrawn. Lieut. Ligon, who preferred them, refuses to withdraw and hence the case will go before the department. One or two officers tried to effect a reconciliation and have the matter amicably settled but failed in their efforts.

—South Carolinians have in the past invented appliances which are in daily use all over the country. A South Carolinian has invented an improvement on the running gear of a bicycle, which may yet revolutionize the present style of running gear. This gentleman is Mr. E. A. Oakman, of Chappell's.

—Gov. Ellerbe and Senator Tillman are endeavoring to have the claims of citizens for services rendered the State during the organization of the First Regiment paid direct by the War Department as soon as possible. These claims amount to several thousand dollars. One claim for blankets amounts to \$1,900.

—The convicts in Darlington county, while throwing up the embankment on the Darlington side near Kelley's bridge, found a Springfield rifle supposed to have been left there by Sherman's army 33 years ago. The cap was bright and the wood part was sound, but the iron had rusted so the lock would not work.

—At Mullins, Marion county, with a comparatively small warehouse, from three to three and one-half million pounds of tobacco were sold this season bringing, in round numbers, \$225,000. From one thousand to twelve hundred pounds can be made on an acre. An experienced tobacco grower advises beginners not to plant more than six or eight acres.

—The profits derived from contraband whiskeys for the last quarter ending September 30, are \$4,407.62. During this past month, ending October 15, the constables have captured 285 packages of liquors, each package averaging about 5 gallons. This does not include any original packages. This is an increase over any previous month in the amount of whiskey captured.

—Another victim has been added to the list of those smothered in cotton seed. A seven-year-old daughter of Perry Smith, living near Fairmount mill, Spartanburg county, was missed by her parents last Thursday evening. After diligent search they found her buried in a pile of cotton seed, life being extinct. She was playing in the seed and it is supposed that she scooped out a hole and the seed fell in on her.

—Superintendent Waddell, of the Epworth orphanage, in Columbia, has just been informed by a gentleman in this State that he has made a bequest of over \$50,000 to the institution. The deviser, whose name the trustees will not divulge, is 67 years of age and has no children. His wife is still living. At his death the entire property, both real and personal, passes directly to the orphanage and its disposition and investment of the proceeds are left entirely to the discretion of the trustees. The will has already been made in accordance with the rules governing bequests to the institution, and has been properly recorded.

—Pay for your paper.